

MIRACLE ASKED OF KITCHENER BY PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Nation Expected Him to Win War Against Greatest Military Country in World With Untrained Troops.

CENSORSHIP OF PRESS ALSO HAD BAD EFFECT

McCormick Analyzes Conditions in England at Outbreak of War and Their Effect on Developments.

By ROBERT H. MCCORMICK.

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London, July 10.—To appreciate the nation of Great Britain at war it is necessary to summarize her recent history.

After obtaining supremacy at sea she proceeded to conquer all the territory of the world that was not to be protected itself. Contemporaneously with the development of steam and steel there was found in the islands the greatest deposits of coal and iron in Europe.

This brought about two conditions—an enormous increase in the national wealth and the transformation from an agricultural to a manufacturing country.

Land was held in England, as elsewhere in Europe, in a few large ownerships.

France, Prussia and Russia at various times have divided the land among the inhabitants. This was to the disadvantage of England. She, therefore, reaped the corn, leaving the people cheap food, rendering the cultivation of English land unprofitable and rendering the nation dependent for food upon importation, and hence upon a continued control of the sea.

National State of Mind.

England has retained control of the sea and as a nation has acquired the habit of mind of a successful middle-aged man. For years the Englishman's ideal has been not the acquisition of more wealth but of more rest and more recreation.

This has been the desire of the workman as much as that of the business man and capitalist.

Vast wealth has come to England. The accident of ownership as well as the laws of taxation and inheritance have tended to great inequality in its distribution. Hence political activity for at least half a century has centered around the distribution of existing national wealth, not its increase. It has been more like America during the last ten years than America during the preceding decade.

Workmen listened to the preaching of a world wide union against employers, not realizing that in the empire adjoining employers and workmen were co-operating to seize the advantageous trade position of England, and employers and employed alike took from the English the advantage that the nation and the forefathers had given them.

It was upon a people thus preoccupied that the war burst in August, 1914.

The government did all that a democratic government could do. It put its best known general in charge of the war and gave him a free hand.

Lord Kitchener had conquered the world of Egypt and had done equally well in the command of South Africa. After that he was the chief military figure of a nation given to worshipping the men who bring distinction to it.

He was hailed as possessing all the ability that Wellington had possessed and even as much as Wellington had possessed.

Kitchener far-sighted.

That Kitchener was a far-sighted man and a strong man was shown by his insistence upon an army of a million men and adequate training before taking the field. Something England was unprepared to consider.

He came to power with all an English or American officer's unfamiliarity with the conditions of the world. He was a man of the field, something England was unprepared to consider.

Thus, when in the first panic of war England substantially turned the government of the country over to Kitchener and asked him to perform a miracle, one of his first acts was to attempt to digest the press, in violation of the Prussian principle, in a strong and able.

The English press is the chief element of national strength.

The English publicists, who have substantially dominated world public opinion for a century in the interest of the British empire, were put under the government of men who knew nothing of journalism and were considered too weak to work at their own profession—war.

Of course, England lacked any comprehensive military system, lacked military knowledge and knowledge of military needs. Her immediate need was education, which, with a little intelligent help, the British press was eager to give.

Censors Brought Badly.

Rich knowledge, the long-suffering censors, put up by sudden authority.

vening at last pent up resentment against government and press, refused to give.

But before detailing this let us examine what were England's facilities for making an army and what she has accomplished.

Although the country had refused to follow the army's latest advice and introduced universal service, it was far from ignoring all warning.

A system of "territorial" was introduced, composed of 5,000 cavalry and over 100,000 infantry, and which met in annual maneuvers with the regulars every year.

As graduates of the Boer war were a number of semi-trained troops and semi-qualified officers.

The college and public schools in recent years had conducted courses in which were taught the rudiments of military education.

This gave England a start which was, for a time, not equal. The disadvantage, however, was that the amateur soldiers did not appreciate the short distance they had traveled on the road of soldiering.

The territorial volunteers very well and many of them have been already sent to the front, where they have behaved gallantly.

It was, perhaps, the salvation of the country that a radical government was in power when the war came. Extreme members of the cabinet resigned; some were unwilling to attack their former colleagues, others who were largely discredited. The opposition became the leaders in support of the government's war policy.

Old soldiers turned out in a man, sacrificing all personal interests.

Veterans Return to Colors.

The veterans of the African campaign almost all returned to the colors. The leisure class was delighted to find occupation, especially occupation in support of their country.

Volunteers flocked to the colors, and they did so without any idea that they were going to a picnic.

They went to work to learn to become soldiers. They realized from the casualty lists of the regulars that this war was no African campaign. Enlistments were made, not for sixty days, or six months, but for the whole war.

To raise an army of 1,000,000 men and not disturb business—the first idea—is no easy thing. A number of expedients were tried. Troops were put up all over England calling for volunteers, while the press bureau was busy with the story of the false ones—giving the impression that volunteers were not needed.

They encouraged regiments of particular classes to enlist together; they lessened the requirements in regard to age and physique, thus taking a portion of the extreme ones in the same battalions.

Kitchener said the army would be ready in May. In August, and again in October, the Russian army marched into Poland, before the pressure on the French-English-Belgian front.

Now in July the Austrians and Germans are massing against the Russians and Kitchener's army is not ready to advance.

When the French attempted an advance, but was unsuccessful. In May the Germans attacked with gas and almost broke through. Only the extraordinary courage of the Canadians of whom more in another article.

To all soldiers the fact had become plain that as a military factor Great Britain was negligible.

Struck on Dead Center.

The military on control of the press forbade telling the people the truth that the Germans knew well enough. When attacking the people it was impossible to make such a military organization as could exist in this war. England was struck on a dead center.

At this time Lord Northcliffe, editor of the Times, the Daily Mail and other papers took a patriotic role.

"Friend of my heart is it need or wise to warn a king of his enemies?" wrote Kipling.

The people have been kind of England for long and accustomed to flattery as to recent unpleasant truths. Northcliffe began to print a part of the truth about the situation. He began to criticize the people in power.

He said the men who were in power were not fit to lead. He said the men who were in power were not fit to lead. He said the men who were in power were not fit to lead.

Winston Churchill had ridden roughly in his career and become the first success to the situation.

His career in the admiralty since the outbreak of the war must be judged after the lapse of time. No one knows today whether it was good or bad.

Churchill Patriotic.

But as a man largely responsible for the maintenance of the power of the British navy in the face of the opposition of many of those who were no opportunity of political life, he should have more charity than the British public gives him.

He has noted the part of patriot that Secretary Garrison is acting with us.

The dismissal of Winston Churchill, while it has soothed some irritated nerves and may or may not, have improved the efficiency of the navy department, could not and did not change the military situation, which is that Great Britain, by far the richest and greatest manufacturing country in the world, was turning out less than one-tenth of the munitions turned out by any of the other countries, and was unable decently to supply her army in the field, so far from providing for the new great army in training.

The fault is partly due, no doubt, to the military authorities, who had had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with affairs on a large scale, and who, in the first glow of new found authority, were unwilling to associate with themselves competent business men.

It was due in a greater part to the workmen, who insisted on limiting the output per man, as they had become accustomed to do during the many years of easy peace. England had brought them to a position of being the situation of his nation; on the contrary, he was entirely deceived at the beginning of the war, and has been given only a small part of the truth to date.

Government Now Awake.

The government is now fully awake to the seriousness of the situation.

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GERMANY HAS NO FEAR OF BEING STARVED INTO MAKING PEACE

Secretary of Imperial Treasury Says Country Can Secure Food Enough to Feed People for Years.

FINANCES COULD NOT BE IN BETTER SHAPE

Material Resources Ample for Production of All the Arms and Ammunition Forces Can Require.

By MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WRITER.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The secretary of the imperial treasury, Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the imperial treasury, has prepared for the Associated Press a signed statement on German economic and financial affairs, as he views them, at the end of the first year of the war.

His statement follows:

"The economic and financial fields of the war are, in my opinion, the following:

"First.—The British starvation war has failed. Once and for all, it has been proved that our domestic production of foodstuffs, bread, card system and maximum price insurance, even to the poorest, the necessary supply of food, and that at prices lower than prevailing in Great Britain.

Second.—We are not 'starved out' in raw materials. The difficulties and in the way of the importation of raw materials in violation of international law are unpleasant for us, but not fatal. We have in our own country an ample supply of the most important raw materials—coal and iron—and of others we have on hand, unmanufactured or manufactured, in great quantities, with the economic employment thereof, insured by our methods of organization, are virtually inexhaustible.

Third.—The spectre of unemployment has been banished. There is more work than workers. We have proved this to be a greater employer of labor than our export trade was.

Fourth.—Our finances are sound. Germany, as a nation, has proved itself to be a greater employer of labor than our export trade was.

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RUSSIANS MAKE ORDERLY RETREAT SHOWING SHARP TEETH TO ENEMY

Stubborn Resistance Is Offered by Rear Guards and Fierce Counter-attacks Result in Big Battles.

WARSAW NOT YET OCCUPIED BY TEUTONS

Field Marshal von Hindenburg Prevented From Throwing More Troops Across Narew; Mackensen Advances.

By MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WRITER.

London, Aug. 1.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the war was passed without the Germans occupying Warsaw, which was understood to be part of their campaign. However, news of this climax to the Austro-German offensive in the east, which was begun in the early days of May, is hourly expected, for what little information is allowed to leak through is to the effect that the Russians for several days have been wounding in the Dnieper, Lovki line, leaving small forces to fight rear guard actions, so that the main armies might make good their retreat.

Retreat in Good Order.

These rear guard actions have developed at many places into fairly large battles, as the Russians, whose steadiness has been phenomenal in the face of defeat, are offering stubborn resistance to the German advances and delivering powerful counterattacks. For example, they have prevented Field Marshal von Hindenburg from throwing more of his troops across the Narew, repulsed attacks to the northwest of Warsaw attacks to back to the river some of the invading troops who crossed the Vistula to the south of Warsaw.

Mackensen Advances.

In the northwest Field Marshal von Mackensen continues his advance. He has swept aside the resistance of the Russians and forced them to retreat along both banks. The Germans have already passed through Chełm in part. Thus on this front the retirement of Warsaw armies is seriously threatened. During the month of July, the Germans captured more than 20,000 Russians between the Polish river and the Baltic alone.

The Russians, according to Petrograd, have stopped General von Bülow's advance in Kovno province, toward the Vilna-Petrograd railway. If Grand Duke Nicholas is to hold the Dnieper-Lovki line after his retirement from Warsaw, it is absolutely necessary that General von Bülow's offensive should be arrested, for should he reach the railway, it would seriously interfere with the Russian communications.

Wood Force Endangered.

It is not yet certain whether the Russian armies can make good their retirement from Warsaw. Certainly the Austro-Germans are doing their best to prevent it and have moved up their strong reinforcements to hasten their encircling movements. The appearance of fresh troops suggests that the German staff will not be satisfied with the capture of the city or even the destruction of part of the Russian army, but should they be compelled, will attack the Dnieper-Lovki line, and endeavor finally to break the entire Russian forces.

Rever Fighting West.

Meanwhile the Germans, who appear to have an inexhaustible supply of troops, are fighting steadily to retain Bzów which they hold on the western front. They have recaptured part of the trenches which they lost to the British near Hoesen and are making an effort to regain the line they lost to the French in the Munster region of Alsace.

An unconfirmed report comes from Rome tonight that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste and have already moved a majority of the munition factories.

GERMAN ADVANCE MADE AT TERRIFIC COST

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 1. (15:28 p. m., via Paris, 2:40 p. m.)—The Tribune prints the following from its London correspondent:

"The capture of Laidin cost General Woychik 20,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

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WORK, RATHER THAN ORATORY, IS PURPOSE OF RUSSIAN DUMA

Czar, Through Premier, Enjoins Upon People Practice of Rigid Economy in First Official Announcement.

FOREIGN MINISTER DELIVERS ADDRESS

Reviews Progress of War and Rejection of Government With Other Nations; Praises Italy.

By MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WRITER.

Petrograd, Aug. 1.—(Via London, Aug. 2, 1:30 a. m.)—The first sitting of the duma, which opened today, holds out promise of work with the object of promoting the production of military supplies and meeting the military requirements, rather than oratory, or efforts to discover those responsible for the failure to realize the earlier higher hopes.

The temper of the debates was moderate, party differences were muted, there was an entire absence of gloom or dejection. The Russian people, the allies and general public, commander in the Galician campaign, were cheered heartily.

The outstanding feature of the session was the declaration made in the name of the emperor by the premier, M. Tsereteli, that the people shall practice economy.

Announcement that armaments had been granted Vladimir Bourzavsky, the revolutionary, who returned from Paris, was well received. The foreign minister, after reciting that everything showed that neither Russia nor her allies were responsible for the war, gave a resume of the political situation, but he warned the members that it was difficult to touch upon problems, which are still under negotiation.

There had been few changes, M. Sazonoff said, in international relations since his last address to the duma.

Expects More Assistance.

M. Sazonoff referred amid cheering to the proclamation in the war of Italy.

"These people," he said, "long have wished to free their fellow countrymen from the foreign yoke. If the example of Italy had been followed by the other states, it would have contributed to the speedy conclusion of the war."

Nevertheless the time for supreme decisions has not passed and it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the time which still remains for those neutral states which are not yet ready to take a definite stand.

"Recently there has been much talk of the state of mind of Sweden. Our soldiers desire friendship with her, but we desire no such relations as would lead to a speedy conclusion of the war. All the same, we are aware of inevitable reinforcements caused by Swedish commerce through that country being situated in the midst of the baltic."

The Anglo-Swedish negotiations, which are proceeding at Stockholm, while they are confined to business matters, have given proof of the desire of the Swedish states to find a basis for agreement, and we sincerely hope a successful conclusion will soon be reached.

Referring to the German methods of waging warfare, M. Sazonoff said the Germans had shown "neither at the wholesale poisoning of our soldiers, nor of the extermination of the women, children and peaceful citizens, whose cries could not fall to the ears of the nations of just reprobation in neutral countries."

"These feelings," the foreign minister continued, "spread beyond the seas to the United States, where his humanitarian feelings revolted against such horrible occurrences, which are the only American lives. This has no parallel for cruelty or barbarity in the history of the world."

American Public Opinion.

"It is difficult to say whether more energetic measures will follow President Wilson's note to the German government, but it is already evident that American public opinion is disgusted with the action of Germany in making to gain American sympathy."

Speaking of the situation in the Galician peninsula, Mr. Sazonoff said:

"The allies, with unshakable confidence, see the approach of the longed-for moment, when a clear and direct line will be established between us. The Turks, seeing the approaching storm, have overthrown the eastern powers, still in their power, with the exception of the Ottoman empire. The Armenians are suffering untold persecutions, which, however, have not broken their spirit, for the Armenian volunteers are fighting with us."

"Persecutions no less terrible suffered by the best Greek populations, but they have not been intimidated by the Hellenic people and government. The latter will have to solve the question whether it is capable of coming to the assistance of its co-religionists in Asia Minor without joining the powers, who are fighting for right and justice. I do not doubt that in other countries will neutral, the governments will be found fully in accord with our aspirations, their present and their past, more particularly because of the pressure which Rumania has undergone at the hands of the Austro-German agents, that country should be treated for standing firm. Despite their efforts the Rumanian government is resisting temptation, and we continue with that country relations of friendship, the strengthening and development of which are objects of our constant desire."

To Repeat 1812.

The war minister, M. Polivanoff, said:

"At this moment the army is concentrating enormous forces against Russia, in a most rapidly developing territory and military districts of Warsaw, the strategic corner of which always has been the weak point of our western frontier."

"Under the circumstances, we shall perhaps yield to the military portion of this region, falling back on points where our army will be sufficiently prepared to make a final victory."

"After well that since well, 1812 was proof of this, and that our army will give up Warsaw, as then we gave up Moscow, in order to insure a final victory."

Not Sufficiently Prepared.

M. Gorosinski, the premier, after speaking of the enormous sacrifices entailed by the war said:

"The government, being firmly resolved to make all these sacrifices, has come for you to explain the real state of things and consult you regarding the means for vanquishing the enemy. The war has shown that we are not sufficiently prepared in comparison with the enemy. In order to overcome him the whole development of our national forces is required."

This is not the time to set forth the program of amelioration of the internal life of Russia in time of peace, which will be realized with your assistance, but I should like to touch upon one question, that of Poland, which is firmly considered by the government as a part of the Russian empire, realized in full only after the war.

AEROPLANES ARE BIG FEATURES IN WESTERN WAR ZONE, SAYS BERLIN

British Flying Ground Near Dunkirk Is Attacked and Thirty Bombs Are Dropped by Teutons.

95,000 RUSSIANS ARE CAPTURED IN CAMPAIGN

German, in One Month, Capture 125 Officers, 6,610 Privates and 52 Machine Guns in Argonne Region.

By MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WRITER.

Berlin, Aug. 1. (Via London, Aug. 2, 1:30 p. m.)—The foreign official statement was issued today:

"A British attack against our new positions near Hoesen completely failed. Night attacks by the French against Souchez also failed."

"In the Argonne there has been a heavy artillery duel. Late yesterday evening our position at Arlon-Arch-erkerp in the Vosges were attacked. The enemy was repulsed."

"Great aerial activity was continued yesterday. The British flying ground at Dunkirk, near Dunkirk, was attacked, thirty bombs being dropped. German aeroplanes near Douai were bombarded by a hostile air squadron. Here one of our battle aeroplanes shot down an enemy aeroplane."

"In the French flying ground near Noyon, this morning, 101 bombs were dropped. Eighteen bombs were observed on the front. Enemy machines which ascended for defense could not prevent the attack."

"Six German aeroplanes attacked fifteen French aeroplanes over Chateau de la Basse and during the forty-five minutes of fighting several of the hostile machines were forced to land. When enemy reinforcements came up, our airmen retreated without loss."

"In the north of Sarreguina, a French aeroplane was forced to descend, the occupants being captured."

"In the fighting in the Argonne between June 30 and July 20, we captured 125 officers, 6,610 men and fifty-two machine guns, and a great quantity of war material."

Severe Fighting in Poland.

"In the eastern war theater, north of the Niemen, there have been local actions. Northeast of Roman we have made further progress; the enemy counter-attacks having been repulsed."

"In the month of July between the Pivka river and the Baltic, we captured 125 officers, 6,610 men and among them two heavy pieces, four machine guns and 230 machine guns."

"In the southeastern war theater our troops who advanced across the Vistula north of Vranagor, repulsed heavy enemy counter-attacks. Pursuing the Russians we captured the heights near Podkamien, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Between the upper Vistula and the Bug, the enemy again offered resistance."

Russians in Retreat.

"In the course of the war, the German troops ejected the enemy from positions near Kurów, east of Nowa Aleksandria, south of Leczna, southwest and south of Chełm and southwest of Dubienka. Consequently the enemy counter-attacks having been repulsed, the Russian troops were repulsed."

"In the month of July between the Pivka river and the Baltic, we captured 125 officers, 6,610 men and among them two heavy pieces, four machine guns and 230 machine guns."

Summary of War News of Yesterday

The Russian war minister, speaking at the evening session of the duma, made what will probably be looked upon as an official announcement that Warsaw will be given up. He admitted that the Austro-Germans were occupying the territory and military districts of the Polish capital, and declared:

"We shall perhaps yield to the enemy a portion of this region, falling back upon points where our army will be sufficiently prepared to make a final victory."

The Germans and Austrians, continuing to increase in their campaign against Warsaw, but the Russians are still offering strong counter-offensive movements against the attacks along the Vistula, near Kurów, between the upper Vistula and the Bug and in the lower section near Brest.

The eastern section of the Lublin region, where for days the fighting has been extremely violent at several points, has been evacuated by the Russians, according to Berlin, and the forces are declared to be in retreat on both banks of the Bug and on the front between the Bug and south of Leczna.

The Russians have been attacked in the fields near Podkamien, on the east bank of the Vistula, in the region of Vranagor, and to the south, near Kurów, which lies eastward of Nowa Aleksandria. Thus it will be seen that the Teutonic allies are driving their weapons into the rear of the Russian army and northward between the Bug and the Vistula in their mighty effort to capture the capital, and, if possible, to expunge these forces of the Russian grand army, which are endeavoring by rear guard actions to hold them back in order that the main Russian army may retain the points assigned to it on the new line along the eastern border of Poland.

The Germans have brought numbers of aeroplanes into play in the western region, and have bombarded both British and French aeroplane stations.

Berlin reports that several of the French machines were forced to land and that the Germans suffered no losses.

Further details of the sinking of the British steamer Iberian by a German submarine showed that three Americans, instead of one, were killed, and that three Americans also were wounded. In all six men met death by the disaster and six were wounded.

Aerial Actions Occur in Valley of Aisne

Paris, Aug. 1. (19:25 p. m.)—The following was issued by the war office tonight:

"An aerial action of medium intensity has occurred in Aisne and in the valley of the Aisne. It was more violent in the northwest of Rheims in the region of Luxembourg farm, between Carroy and Lorraine and in the western Argonne, in the region of Fontaine Aux Champs and Hill 213."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the region of La Haye, a Ger-

BRITISH FLYING GROUND NEAR DUNKIRK IS ATTACKED AND THIRTY BOMBS ARE DROPPED BY TEUTONS.

95,000 RUSSIANS ARE CAPTURED IN CAMPAIGN

GERMANS, IN ONE MONTH, CAPTURE 125 OFFICERS, 6,610 PRIVATES AND 52 MACHINE GUNS IN ARGONNE REGION.